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ABSTRACT

The bibliography lists approximately 150 references (1973-1983) on orientation and mobility for visually impaired individuals. Citations are organized alphabetically by author's name within five major topic areas: general works, manuals and curriculum guides, research literature, mobility for special populations (multiple disabilities, children and adults in rural areas), and mobility aids (canes, electronic aids, guide dogs, mobility maps). Citations include title, publisher information, date, and a brief abstract. The final section lists resources of four types: professional associations and consultant agencies, colleges and universities that offer courses in orientation and mobility, schools that train and supply guide dogs to blind persons, and sources for purchasing mobility aids. (CL)

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Bibliography

Mobility and Mobility Aids for Visually Handicapped Individuals

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography includes selected books, articles, reports, and other materials on orientation and mobility for visually impaired individuals. Orientation is the organization of information about one's environment and his/her relationship to that environment; mobility is the ability or readiness to move within the environment.* Works published prior to 1973 are not included; however, important documents written before then can be traced through literature cited throughout this bibliography. The bibliography is divided into six sections: (1) General works, which includes history, background, and general discussions of mobility services and aids; (2) Manuals and curriculum guides, which includes teaching techniques and objectives; (3) Research literature, which includes technical and theoretical discussions, summaries of studies, and current research; (4) Mobility for special populations, which includes specific citations pertaining to visually handicapped individuals with additional impairments, rural residents, and visually impaired children; (5) Mobility aids, which includes literature on a specific mobility aid or device such as a guide dog, white cane, mechanical aid, or mobility map; and (6) Resources, which includes addresses of organizations to contact for further information, guide dog schools, companies that provide various mobility aids, and colleges and universities with training programs for mobility specialists.

Full publishers' addresses are given if they are not readily identified through libraries and bookstores.

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*Based on Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, unabridged, 1971, and "orientation and mobility terms" In Hill, Everett, and Purvis Ponder. Orientation and Mobility Techniques: A Guide for the Practitioner. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1976.

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GENERAL WORKS

Acredolo, Linda P. Spatial orientation in special populations: the mentally retarded, the blind, and the elderly. In Pick, Herbert L. and Linda P. Acredolo. Spatial orientation: theory, research, and application. New York: Plenum Press, 1983. p. 143-160.

Reviews literature on cognitive mapping, spatial awareness, and electronic travel aids (ETAs) for blind persons.

Allen, Dennis. Orientation and mobility for persons with low vision. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Dec. 1979: 13-19.

Stipulates reasons why orientation and mobility programs for persons with low vision should not be extensions of programs for totally blind persons.

Armstrong, John D. Mobility aids and the limitations of technological solutions. New Beacon, v. 61, May 1977: 113-115.

Explains why electronic travel aids provide limited information about one's environment and recommends cooperation among design engineers and behavioral scientists to ensure information appropriate to successful mobility.

Barth, John L., and Emerson Foulke. Preview: a neglected variable in orientation and mobility. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Feb. 1979:41-48.

Contends that more studies should be conducted to determine the amount of preview (sensory anticipation of one's environment) needed by visually impaired and/or blind pedestrians.

Bauserman, Charles M., Samuel T. Wright, and William J. Messer. The orientation and mobility/vocational placement combination. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 71, Mar. 1977: 118-121.

Asserts that vocational placement should be an area of specialization within the orientation and mobility profession.

Bina, Michael J. Legal implications of solo experiences in orientation and mobility training. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, June 1976: 225-231.

Examines the liability of orientation and mobility instructors in case of student injury during "solo" travel experiences. Lists precautions to protect students and to reduce the possibility of instructors being sued for negligence.

Carter, Connie, and Frank Johns. Role model for an orientation and mobility instructor and a teacher for the visually handicapped. In Jose, Randall T., ed. Understanding low vision. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1983. p. 415-435.

Presents case histories and describes responsibilities and services provided by the itinerant teacher and the mobility specialist.

Casey, Steven M. Cognitive mapping by the blind. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 72, Oct. 1978: 297-300.

Discusses problems congentially blind persons encounter when they try to depict elements of a large environment.

Corbett, Mike. Professionalism in mobility. New outlook for the blind, v. 68, Mar. 1974: 104-107.

Contends that to increase the professionalism of mobility instructors eight factors must be addressed, including a forum for dialogue and dissemination of information, a central resource for information, and a means of identifying the profession.

Duncan, John, and others. Environmental modifications for the visually impaired: a handbook. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 71, Dec. 1977: 442-455.

Includes standards, suggestions, aids, resource organizations, and sources of further reading.

Farmer, Leicester W. Travel in adverse weather using electronic mobility guidance devices. New outlook for the blind, v. 69, Dec. 1975: 433-440.

Recounts the experiences of two blind pedestrians using electronic mobility aids in snowy weather, lists requirements that mobility aids should meet, and describes how the Mowat Sensor, the Pathsounder, the Laser Cane, and the Binaural Sensor can or cannot be used in adverse weather conditions.

Finding my way. 1974. 16 mm film or videocassette. Color. 8 min. $20.00/rental, $115.00 or $95.00/purchase. Films, Inc., 1144 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, IL 60091.

Shows a blind child, who is mainstreamed into a public school setting, traveling in his neighborhood and taking risks in learning to become independent.

Fluharty, William, and others. Anxiety in the teacher-student relationship as applicable to orientation and mobility instruction. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Apr. 1976: 153-156.

Defines some of the anxieties orientation and mobility students may experience and describes ways instructors might recognize and help to reduce, prevent, or eliminate such anxieties.

Foulke, Emerson. Perception, cognition, and the mobility of blind pedestrians. In Potegal, Michael. Spatial abilities: development and physiological foundations. New York: Academic Press, 1982. p. 55-76.

Raises such questions as "What is the most effective way to provide missing spatial information to blind travelers?" "How much and in what way does mobility depend on memory?" and "What perceptual and cognitive abilities are needed for successful mobility?"

Foulke, Emerson. Spatial ability and the limitations of perceptual systems. In Pick, Herbert L., and Linda P. Acredolo. Spatial orientation: theory, research, and application. New York: Plenum Press, 1983. p. 125-141.

Concentrates on the lack of spatial information for blind travelers, describes limitations of electronic travel aids (ETAs), and notes problems in providing adequate spatial information needed for successful mobility.

Freiberger, Howard. Prosthetic aids for the blind: mobility. Transactions of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, v. 78, Sept./Oct. 1974: 713-721.

Briefly describes, for the eye specialist, the following external mobility aids: long cane, guide dog, the Laser typhlocane, Binaural Sensor, the Pathsounder, the Mins Seeing Aid, the Mowat Sensor, and haptic maps.

Gillman, Arthur E., and others. Mobility training: who comes for it and who succeeds at it. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Dec. 1979: 385-388.

Reports on characteristics of approximately 183 men and women who received mobility training at the New York Lighthouse for the Blind.

Godley, Susan H., and Cate Hatch. Community based orientation and mobility programs. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Dec. 1976: 429-432.

Defines procedures for implementing a community-based orientation and mobility program within a vocational rehabilitation agency. Compares the advantages of this program over programs at residential facilities.

Guarniero, Gerald. Tactile vision: a personal view. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v.71, Mar. 1977: 125-130.

Describes training in the use of the Tactile Vision Substitution System (TVSS), an electronic device that converts visual information into a patterned display on a grid of stimulators that produce sensations on the skin through vibrations or the emmittance of weak electronic currents.

Holdsworth, J. K. Long cane technique: orientation and mobility services. In American Association of Workers for the Blind. Blindness annual, 1981-1982. Alexandria, VA: 1982. p. 81-91.

Introduction to the use of the long cane technique, training of orientation and mobility specialists, and examples of how to adapt the long cane technique to different situations.

Holdsworth, J. K. New approaches to mobility training. New beacon, v. 59, May 1975: 116-122.

Focuses on mobility training in Australia. Among the new approaches are use of existing community resources to provide broader outreach and referral services, and the development of a multi-mobility aids service.

Jackson, Richard M, Alec F. Peck, and Billie Louise Bentzen. Visually handicapped travelers in the rapid rail transit environment. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Dec. 1983: 469.

Relates problems identified in a study of visually impaired rapid rail transit travelers in three selected cities. Discusses the role of the federal government in encouraging local transit authorities to comply with section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and its amendments.

Jacobson, William H. Complementary travel aids for blind persons: the sonic guide used with a dog guide. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Jan. 1979: 10-13.

Describes a training experiment that allowed a visually impaired individual to use a sonic guide with a long cane, then with a guide dog.

Jacobson, William H. Para-professionals in mobility: long-term implications. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Oct. 1976: 329-331.

Traces the development of mobility instruction as a profession and gives pros and cons on the employment of para-professionals as mobility assistants.

James, Grahame. Blind people and pedestrian subways. New beacon, v. 61, Dec. 1977: 309-312.

Focuses on ways to improve navigational information for blind subway users and describes factors that increase the likehood of disorientation in a subway environment.

James, Grahame, and Richard Swain. Learning bus routes using a tactual map. New outlook for the blind, v. 69, May 1975: 212-217.

Describes the practical uses of maps produced with a map making kit.

James, Pauline. Mobility training in a residential social rehabilitation centre. New beacon, v. 61, Oct. 1977: 253-258.

Illustrates the role of the mobility instructor in a residential rehabilitation center and provides basic information about mobility training in this setting.

Kay, Leslie. Orientation for blind persons: clear path indicator or environmental sensor. New outlook for the blind, v. 68, Sept. 1974: 289-296.

Raises the issue of whether mobility aids ought to be obstacle detectors only or whether they should have the potential to be environmental sensors as well.

Kay, Leslie. The sonic guide, long cane, and dog guide: their comparison. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, Sept. 1980: 277-280.

Comments on an article by William Jacobson entitled "Complementary travel aids for blind persons." Answers additional questions on the use of the sonic guide with a guide dog or long cane. Includes a rejoinder by Jacobson.

Kay, Leslie. Toward objective mobility evaluation: some thoughts on a theory. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1974. 55p.

Concentrates on the philosophy of long cane travel, what constitutes good mobility skills, and how successful mobility can be measured.

Klee, K. E. The long cane and the guide dog as mobility aids. New beacon, v. 59, June 1975: 141-147.

Considers advantages, disadvantages and basic differences between the two mobility aids.

Koestler, Frances A. Mobility. In The unseen minority: a social history of blindness in America. New York: McKay, 1976. p. 302-322.

A historical account of the following aspects of mobility in the United States: white cane laws, guide dog programs, use of the long cane, and training of mobility personnel.

Long cane news. Semiannual. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, NY 10011.

News, information, and comments on important issues in orientation and mobility.

Mellor, C. Michael. Travel aids. In Aids for the 80s: what they are and what they do. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1981. p. 7-16.

Describes functions of the Russell Pathsounder, the Laser Cane, the Sonicguide, and the Mowat Sensor.

Mobility, posture, guidance devices, and dog guides. In Blindness, visual impairment, deaf/blindness: an annotated listing of the literature, 1953-1975. Compiled and edited by Mary K. Bauman and others. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1976. p. 330-355.

Cites over two hundred references published in the twenty-two year period.

Murphy, Jo Anne. How does a blind person get around. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1980. 20p.

Concise, basic information about how blind people can and do get around, how they learn to travel, techniques they use, and the importance of being able to travel as independently as possible.

Olson, Carl W., and Richard M. Conners. Comment: on the use of the blindfold and occlusion. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 76, Sept. 1982: 281-285.

Each author gives separate comments about the uses of blindfolds with partially sighted individuals in mobility programs.

Olson. Carl W., and William R. Wiener. Comment. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 75, 77, Oct. 1981: 338-341, Jan. 1983: 21-27.

Arguments on both sides of the following questions: "Is graduate-level training for orientation and mobility specialists necessary?" and "Can a blind person perform competently as an orientation and mobility specialist?" Additional comments can be found in letters to the editor, Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Sept. 1983: 357-359.

Orcutt, Stephen G. The role of a mobility instructor in a guide dog school. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, Sept 1980: 266-268.

Outlines responsibilities and duties of peripatologists at Guiding Eyes for the Blind.

Peel, Jennifer C. F. Psychological aspects of long cane orientation training, parts I-IV. In American Foundation for the Blind. Research bulletin, v. 27. New York: 1974. p. 159-186.

A series of reports on experiments that examined difficulties and problems associated with long cane travel.

Peel, Jennifer C. F. Psychological aspects of long cane orientation training, part V. In American Foundation for the Blind. Research bulletin, v. 28. New York, 1974. p. 112-124.

The fifth and final article in the series mentioned above.

Psathas, George. Mobility, orientation, and navigation: conceptual and theoretical considerations. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Nov. 1976: 385-391.

Analyzes relationships and differences among the concepts of orientation, mobility, and navigation.

Robson, Howard. Crossing solo. New beacon, v. 65, July 1981: 169-173.

Outlines factors visually impaired pedestrians must consider when they cross busy roads without sighted companions.

Robson, Howard. The urban environment. New beacon, v. 62, Aug. 1978: 197-199.

Weighs the positive and negative impact of noise on the urban environment of blind travelers. Among the problems noted are indiscriminate use of horns, parking on pavements, head-height obstructions, and poorly maintained pavement surfaces.

Rutberg, Judith E. Orientation and mobility in the urban environment: a form of future shock. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Mar. 1976: 89-94.

Indicates ways unpredictable events in an urban environment might cause an increase of internal stress for visually impaired travelers.

Savage, Robert C. A grocery technique for the blind and partially sighted. Long cane news, v. 10, Feb. 1977: 3-8.

Suggests orientation and mobility techniques for use while grocery shopping.

Schiff, William, and Emerson Foulke, eds. Tactual perception: a sourcebook. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1982. 465p.

Presents a systematic overview of current knowledge about tactual/haptic perception. Among the subjects covered are tactile displays, mobility maps, and the production of tangible graphics.

Schulz, Paul J. Mobility and independence for the visually handicapped: psychological dynamics of the teaching process. Trail, OR: Muse Ed Press, 1977. 36p.

Identifies major psychological factors associated with orientation and mobility training.

Sciones, M. W. Electronic sensory aids in a concept development program for congentially blind young adults. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 7, Mar. 1978:88-93.

Explores procedures that allow the Sonicguide and Laser Cane to be used to broaden young adults' concepts of their surroundings. The procedures give young adults the opportunity to experience travel situations in their totality.

The Seven minute lesson: acting as a sighted guide. 1978. 16mm film. Color. 7 min. $10.00/rental, $60.00/purchase. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011.

Demonstrates techniques for the following: climbing stairs, going through doorways, reversing direction, changing sides, managing in narrow aisles, and seating visually-impaired companions.

Shingledecker, Clark A., and Emerson Foulke. A human factors approach to the assessment of the mobility of blind pedestrians. Human factors, v. 20, June 1978: 273-286.

Suggests requirements and methods for measuring the mobility of blind pedestrians.

Smith, Tom E. C., Larry R. Dickerson, and Jim S. Liska. Availability of orientation and mobility services in public schools. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 72, May 1978: 173-176.

Based on data collected from the fifty state departments of education, it shows the status of orientation and mobility services in public school systems.

Spittler, Margaret. Games for the development of pre-orientation and mobility skills. New outlook for the blind, v. 69, Dec. 1975: 452-456.

Describes games that strengthen pre-orientation and mobility skills such as body awareness, directionality, laterality, sensory identification, and sound location.

Thornton, Walter. Mobility in winter. New beacon, v. 64, Feb. 1980 36-37.

Based on personal experience, this article contains suggestions on the role of the long cane, kinds of foot gear, methods of increasing control and balance, and ways to break falls when traveling on ice and snow.

Thornton, Walter, and Grahame James. Training the obstacle sense: a pilot experiment in teaching echo-location. New beacon, v. 63, May 1979: 113-116.

Answers the question, "How can blind persons sense that 'there is something there'?"

Toronto Transit Commission. Touchdown. 1982. Videocassette. Color. 20 min. Distributed by Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, 1 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA.

Shows pedestrians with various disabilities using the Toronto Transit System.

Wardell, Kent Tyler. The visually impaired diabetic and the implications for orientation and mobility instruction. In American Association of Workers for the Blind. Blindness annual, 1979-80. Washington: 1980. p. 149-164.

Contains information for orientation and mobility specialists with visually impaired diabetics as clients. Suggests adaptations of standard orientation and mobility teaching to assist these clients.

Warren, David H., and Joe A. Kocon. Factors in the successful mobility of the blind: a review. In American Foundation for the Blind. Research bulletin, v. 28. New York: 1974. p. 191-216.

Reviews literature that relates successful mobility to personal factors.

Welch, Richard L. Promoting adult independence through orientation and mobility. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 75, Mar. 1981: 115-121.

Comments on the unique aspects of mobility training, the 'helping process' asscciated with this service delivery, and changes in the mobility profession which have helped clients become independent.

Welch, Richard L., and Bruce B. Blasch, eds. Foundations of orientation and mobility. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1980. 672p.

Comprehensive information on the origins, history, and present state of orientation and mobility needs, procedures, and services in the United States.

Welch, Richard L., and Bruce B. Blasch. Manpower needs in orientation and mobility. New outlook for the blind, v. 68, Dec. 1974: 433-443.

Presents data, from a survey of agencies and programs serving blind persons, which supports the justification for university-level training programs for orientation and mobility specialists.

Welch, Richard L., and William R. Wiener. The code of ethics for orientation and mobility specialists: a progress report. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 71, May 1977: 222-224.

Indicates the value of a code of ethics for the orientation and mobility profession, for clients, and for the community. Recounts the history and development of such a code.

Welch, Richard L., and William R. Wiener. Travel in adverse weather conditions. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1976. 20p.

Offers solutions to problems visually impaired persons encounter when traveling in bad weather.

Wiener, William R. Orientation and mobility come of age. In American Association of Workers for the Blind. Blindness annual, 1979-80. Washington: 1980. p. 118-148.

Outlines historical developments in the long cane technique and in the use of guide dogs.

MANUALS AND CURRICULUM GUIDES

Allen, William, Anne Griffith, and Cynthia Shaw. Orientation and mobility: behaviorial objectives for teaching older adventitiously blind individuals. New York: New York Infirmary/Center for Independent Living, 1977. 174p.

This instructor's manual emphasizes behaviorial or instructional objectives in teaching such skills as street crossing, travel with a sighted guide, indoor/outdoor travel skills, and travel on public transportation.

Bauserman, Charles M. Orientation and mobility for the retinitis pigmentosa student. Roanoke, VA: Virginia Dept. for the Visually Handicapped, 1980. 10p. (unpublished report).

Suggests six options for orientation and mobility training for individuals with retinitis pigmentosa.

Berner, Catherine L., and Peter D. Lindh. Georgia Academy for the Blind orientation and mobility curriculum. Atlanta: Georgia State Dept. of Education, Office of State Schools and Special Services, 1980. 265p. (Available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 228 809).

Includes cane skills, postural development, concept development, protection techniques, sighted guides, and other skills students are expected to master at various stages.

Hill, Everett, and Purvis Ponder. Orientation and mobility techniques: a guide for the practitioner. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1976. 115p.

Intended primarily for the professional mobility instructor; includes a variety of mobility techniques developed over a thirty-year period.

Kimbrough, James A., and Kathleen M. Huebner. Orientation and mobility: a curriculum guide. Pittsburgh: Greater Pittsburgh Guild for the Blind, 1977. 133p.

Provides objectives and procedures for learning basic indoor orientation, cane skills, residential sidewalk and non-sidewalk travel, rural travel, business area and commercial travel, and navigation at light-controlled intersections.

Larson, Richard W., and Scott B. Johnson. Mobility techniques for blind workers in industry. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 75, May, 1981: 219-222.

Mobility techniques to help visually impaired persons travel in industrial areas with a minimum of hazards.

McLinden, Daniel J. Instructional objectives for orientation and mobility. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 75, Sept. 1981: 300-303.

Presents a method of teaching orientation to visually impaired children and reviews literature that describes past efforts in teaching spatial concepts.

MacWilliam, Laurel J. A curriculum for teaching clients to use landmarks while traveling. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, Sept. 1980: 269-272.

A brief description of four basic facets of landmark travel: learning the concept of landmarks, remaining oriented to landmarks, following directions based on landmarks, and giving verbal directions based on landmarks.

Vopata, Alvin E. A low vision orientation and mobility curriculum to assist in preparing students for contemporary living. Arlington, VA: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, 1981. 11p. ED 204 951.

A paper presented at the 1981 International Conference of the Council for Exceptional Children, New York. Shares contents and effects of an orientation and mobility curriculum for visually impaired children in the Tulare County, California public school system.

Vopata, Alvin E. Making mobility meaningful. New outlook for the blind, v. 67, Apr. 1973: 161-167.

Presents an orientation and mobility curriculum used at the Iowa Braille and Sightsaving School. Includes specific skills and tasks involved in each of five units of the program.

Wiener, William R., and Alvin E. Vopata. Suggested curriculum for distance vision training with optical aids. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 75, Feb. 1980: 49-56.

Presents procedures and evaluations of twenty-six objectives, including enabling students to read street signs, to locate addresses, to view landmarks, and to become familiar with large shopping centers with the use of optical aids.

RESEARCH LITERATURE

Armstrong, John D. Blind mobility current research program. In American Foundation for the Blind. Research bulletin, v. 29, New York, 1975. p. 145-148.

Informs mobility specialists of progress in mobility research at Nottingham University, including mobility for deaf/blind persons, mobility maps, ultrasonic obstacle detection, and assessment of mobility performance.

Australia. Department of Transport. N.S.W. Department of Main Roads. Development of an audio-tactile signal to assist the blind at pedestrain crossings. Prepared by Louis A. Challis and Associates, Pty., Ltd. Woollahra, N.S.W., 1976. 26p. (Report #2413).

Results of a research project that investigated the use of audible signals to help blind pedestrians cross at intersections with traffic lights.

Bentzen, Billie L. Factors affecting traceability of lines for tactual graphics. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Sept. 1979: 264-269.

Investigates factors that determine the most appropriate lines to display on tactile maps.

Brabyn, Lesley A., and John A. Brabyn. An evaluation of talking signs for the blind. Human factors, v. 25, Feb. 1983: 49-53.

Evaluates a new orientation system that uses audio speech signals presented via an infrared transmitter and hand-held receiver. Suggests applications of the system and improvements for future versions.

Brambring, Michael, and Wilfred Laufenberg. Construction and complexity of tactual maps for the blind. Psychological research, v. 40, 1979: 315-327.

Investigates the effectiveness of four different tactile maps and reports results based on type of construction and degree of complexity.

Cleaves, Wallace T., and Russell William Royal. Spatial memory for configuration by congenitally blind, late blind, and sighted adults. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Jan. 1979: 13-19.

Studies the differences of spatial displacement in congenitally blind, late blind, and sighted individuals.

Crouse, Robert J. , and David L. Kappan. Development of a prototype training program for teachers of the visually handicapped, orientation and mobility: final report of special projects. Greeley, CO: University of Northern Colorado, School of Special Education and Rehabilitation, 1975. 52p. (Available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 116 378).

Describes an experimental 4-year program to train individuals in the dual competencies of teacher of visually impaired students and orientation and mobility specialist. Individuals with both competencies are needed to work with mainstreamed students in sparsely populated rural school districts.

Dodd, Allan G., C.I. Howarth, and David C. Carter. The mental maps of the blind: the role of previous visual experience. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 76, Jan. 1982: 5-12.

Reports on an examination of how previous visual experiences affect one's understanding of spatial representation.

Easton, Randolph D., and Billie Louis Bentzen. Perception of tactile route configuration by blind and sighted observers. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, Sept. 1980: 254-265.

Summarizes data from two experiments that tested the effect of memory on route configurations and the dependency of previous visual experience on spatial thinking.

Ferrell, Kay A. Can infants use the Sonicguide? Two years experience of project VIEW. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, June 1980: 209-220.

Reports on a project that investigated the use of the Binaural Sensor with congentially blind children, ages 6-30 months.

Fletcher, Janet F. Spatial representation in blind children: development compared to sighted children. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, Dec. 1980: 381-383.

One of three reports on a study concerned with the ability of blind children to assess their spatial environment. Analyzes data from a test that questioned how blind and blindfolded sighted students described space around them.

Gazely, David J. Auditory training, hearing aids, and mobility: a field evaluation. New beacon, v. 64, Jan. 1980: 1-8.

Reports on observations and measurements of mobility performance by four blindfolded subjects using binaural and monaural hearing aid systems for mobility.

Genensky, Samuel M., and others. Visual environmental adaptation problems of the partially sighted: final report. Santa Monica, CA: Santa Monica Hospital Medical Center, Center for the Partially Sighted, 1979. 198p.

The results and recommendations from a study that collected and analyzed data on the visual environmental adaptation problems of approximately ninety partially-sighted adults.

Harley, Randall K., Thomas A. Wood, and John B. Merbler. The development of a program in orientation and mobility for multiply impaired blind children: final report. Nashville, TN: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1976. 146p. (Available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 133 986).

Reports on a project funded by the U.S. Department of Education to develop programmed instruction in orientation and mobility for use by teachers of multiply-handicapped blind children.

Harley, Randall K., John B. Merbler, and Bill Popke. The development of a program in orientation and mobility for multiply-impaired low vision children: final report. Nashville, TN: George Peabody College for Teachers, 1978. 97p. (Available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 176-512).

Reports on a project that adapted and extended the programmmed instruction developed for blind children in the 1976 study cited above.

Herman, James F., Steven P. Chatman, and Steven F. Roth. Cognitive mapping in blind people: acquisition of spatial relationships in a large-scale environment. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Apr. 1983: 161-165.

Examines past studies of visual imagery and reports on a present study that compares the spatial abilities of sighted, sighted blindfolded, and congentially blind individuals.

Horsfall, Robert B., and Deborah C. Ivanston. Tactual maps: discriminability of textures and shapes. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 75, Nov. 1981: 363-367.

Reports on the first in a planned series of studies of discriminability of textures that offer potential for inexpensive tactile graphics.

Jacobson, William H., and Tom E. C. Smith. Use of the Sonicguide and Laser Cane in obtaining or keeping employment. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Jan, 1983: 12-15.

Research to determine if Sonicguide and Laser Cane owners use their devices for employment purposes.

Lederman, Susan J., and Jamie I. Campbell. Tangible graphics for the blind. Human factors, v. 24, Feb. 1982: 85-100.

Reports on a study that assessed the potential value of presenting spatial information in the form of tangible graphics.

Preiser, Wolfgang. Tactual/electronic guidance devices for the visually handicapped. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico, School of Architecture and Planning, 1982.

Reports on a project that developed and tested an electronic guidance system that allows visually impaired travelers to track a predetermined path to desired destinations.

Sherman, John C. Maps for the visually handicapped: metropolitan Washington, D.C. and the mall. Reston, VA: U.S. Geological Survey, Topographic Div., 1980. 48p.

Reports on a pilot project that included the design and production of maps of Washington, D.C. and the Washington mall area.

Strelow, E. R., N. Kay, and Leslie Kay. Binaural Sensory Aid: case studies of its use by two children. *Journal of visual impairment and* blindness, v. 72, Jan. 1978: 1-9.

Highlights the following factors examined in the two case studies: training activities used, regularity of aid use, age children began training, and characteristics of the aids used.

Strelow, E. R. Use of the Binaural Sensory Aid by young blind children. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Nov. 1983: 429-442.

Comments on previous studies on the use of Binaural Sensors with blind children and provides detailed information about a study involving children of varying ages.

Uslan, Mark M., and others. AFB's computerized travel aid: two years of research and development. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Feb. 1983: 71-75.

Summary of progress on the development of a computerized travel aid using Polaroid's ultrasonic sensor with a microprocessor. More technical data is available from the researchers.

Uslan, Mark M. Cane technique: modifying the touch technique for full path coverage. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 72, Jan. 1978: 10-14.

Evaluates the effectiveness of conventional and unconventional cane probing techniques.

Weisgerber, Robert A. An environmental sensing, selection, evaluation, and training system for the blind. Palo Alto, CA: American Institutes for Research, 1978. 10p. (Available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 157 359).

An interim report on a study conducted to develop a program to teach blind students the use of electronic travel aids.

Weisgerber, Robert A., and Carla de Haas. The potential of environmental sensors for improving the mobility performance of mainstream blind students: final report. Palo Alto, CA: American Intitutes of Research in Behavioral Sciences, 1978. 83p. (Available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 175 203).

Reports on a study conducted to develop instructional materials, techniques, and procedures for an ESSETS (Environmental sensing, selection, evaluation, and training system) program for teaching blind students to use electronic travel aids.

MOBILITY FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

CHILDREN

Baird, Anne S. Electronic aids: can they help blind children? Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 71, Mar. 1977: 97-101.

> Delineates advantages and disadvantages of using the Pathsounder, Laser Cane, and Sonicguide to help blind children develop auditory discrimination and conceptual mobility skills before introduction to the long cane or a guide dog.

Brennan, Mary. Learning how to move around. In her Show me how: a manual for parents of preschool visually impaired and blind children. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1982. p. 11-16.

> Offers practical suggestions for orienting young blind children to the world around them.

Dickstein, Cynthia. Mobility for the blind child. Exceptional parent, v. 6, Apr. 1976: 25-27.

> Encourages parents to seek mobility training for their elementary school children and describes the benefits of such training for this age group.

Ferrell, Kay A. Orientation and mobility for preschool children: what we have and what we need. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Apr. 1979: 147-150.

> Recommends that orientation and mobility specialists become actively and consistently involved in programs for visually impaired preschool children and infants.

Hanninen, Kenneth A. Orientation and mobility. In Teaching the visually handicapped. Columbus, OH: Charles E. Merrill, 1975. p. 111-133.

> Suggests activities for teachers to use in complementing the work of orientation and mobility specialists. Included are factors associated with readiness, body awareness, proper posture, and mannerisms.

Harold. 1978. 16 mm film. Color. 10 min. Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

> A 14-year-old boy learns to adjust to his surroundings.

Larson, R. W. Teaching orientation to blind children. Education of the visually handicapped, v. 7, Mar. 1975: 26-30.

Proposes a theory for developing concepts related to physical orientation and suggests ways to teach orientation in a systematic fashion.

Wardell, Kent T. Parental assistance in orientation and mobility instruction. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Oct. 1976: 321-325.

Suggestions for parents in assisting orientation and mobility specialists with long cane training, basic skills, and concept and motor development of their visually impaired children.

Webster, Richard. A concept development program for future mobility training. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, May 1976: 195-197.

Describes a concept development program for first and second grade blind students at the Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School. Highlights orientation concepts to be learned at this age.

Webster, Richard. The road to freedom: a parent's guide to prepare the blind child to travel independently. Jacksonville, IL: Katan Publishers, 1977. 115p.

Systematic guidelines to parents on preparing their visually handicapped children for formal mobility training. Emphasizes the importance of this premobility development.

MULTIPLY HANDICAPPED

Boe, Eric N., and Theodore H. Zubrychi. Dog guide training for the mentally handicapped: an interagency approach. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Oct. 1976: 326-331

Explains how two visually impaired individuals who were also mentally retarded, trained to work with a guide dog.

Cangelosi, Patricia A. Touch, talk, and travel. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 72, Sept. 1978: 284-286.

Deals with special problems and needs of deaf/blind people in orientation and mobility training programs. Includes practical mobility techniques.

Coleman, Cathy L., and Robin F. Weinstock. Physically handicapped and blind people: adaptive mobility techniques. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 78, Mar. 1984: 113-117.

Adaptive mobility techniques for blind people in wheelchairs and walkers. Covers sighted guide techniques, trailing, turns, and straight-line travel.

Corbett, Mike, and others. Readings in orientation and mobility. Chicago: Stoelting Company, 1980. 28p.

Information for orientation and mobility specialists for use in developing or augmenting instruction for severely and profoundly handicapped children with visual impairments. Includes guidelines, illustrations, and cases.

Geruschat, Duane R. Orientation and mobility for the low functioning deaf/blind child. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, Jan. 1980: 29-31, 33.

Provides a model for establishing an orientation training program for low functioning deaf/blind children, offers information on conducting an initial evaluation with this population, and suggests ways to establish rapport.

Kitzhoffer, Gerald J. An adaptive approach to teaching the use of the Sonicguide with modifications of orthopedic involvement. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Mar. 1983: 100-102.

Report of a case involving a blind, quadraplegic student who uses a Sonicguide as a primary mobility aid.

Morse, Kathleen Ann. Modifications of the long cane for use by a multiply impaired child. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, Jan. 1980: 15-18.

Outlines variations made in the long cane technique to accommodate a deaf/blind child.

Orientation and mobility training for the deaf/blind. 1978. Videotape. Color. 20 min. $65.00/purchase. Katan Publications, 2012 Cedar Street, Jacksonville, IL 62650.

Follows the day-to-day mobility instruction and travel progress of a 17-year-old congenitally deaf/blind girl on a school campus.

To find their way: deaf/blind mobility: series 1-3. 1981. Videocassette. Black and white. 13 min. Free loan. Southwestern Region Deaf/Blind Center, 721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.

For mobility specialists and teachers of deaf/blind students. Part of a series of eight videocassette programs that show concepts of basic mobility development and body awareness for deaf/blind students.

Uslan, Mark M. Orientation and mobility for severely and profoundly retarded blind persons. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Feb. 1979: 54-58.

Asserts that mobility practitioners in institutions for the retarded must relinquish conventional methods when teaching cane techniques. Such techniques should supplement programs of physical exercise and behavior modification.

Uslan, Mark M., Steve Malone, and William De L'aune. Teaching route travel to multiply handicapped blind adults: an auditory approach. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Jan, 1983: 18-20.

Describes the use of audio speakers and pressure sensitive floor mats to teach multiply handicapped blind adults travel within a workshop facility.

RURAL AREA MOBILITY

Bauserman, Charles M. Rural orientation and mobility: problems and solutions. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Apr. 1976: 143-145.

Identifies the problems encountered by rural travelers and describes the touch and drag cane technique, makeshift mobility aids, solar clues, and artificial landmarks used by visually impaired travelers in rural areas.

Johnson, Scott B., and Richard W. Larson. Rural mobility for blind persons. New outlook for the blind, v. 70, Sept. 1976: 291-294.

Points out features of the rural environment and other clues to use when teaching or learning mobility in rural areas.

Olson, Myrna R. O and M instruction for blind children in rural areas: whose responsibility? Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, Jan. 1978: 21-24.

Suggests specific strategies and techniques for itinerant or resource teachers who are responsible for travel skills and precane techniques, especially in rural areas where expertise from mobility specialists may be limited.

MOBILITY AIDS

CANES

Holdsworth, J. K. Long cane technique: orientation and mobility services. In American Association of Workers for the Blind. Blindness annual, 1981-82. Alexandria, VA: 1982. p. 81-91.

Introduction to the use of the long cane technique, training of orientation and mobility specialists, and examples of how to adapt the long cane technique to different situations.

Siddle, Jean, and Grahame James. The guide cane. New beacon, v. 67, Mar. 1983: 57-61.

Compares use of the guide cane with that of the long cane.

Uslan, Mark M. Drop-off detection in the touch technique. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 74, May, 1980: 179-182.

Addresses the question of how much forward coverage a long-cane traveler needs to detect a down curb. Suggests ways to prevent over stepping the cane at down curbs.

ELECTRONIC AIDS

Dodds, Allan G., John D. Armstrong, and C. A. Shingledecker. The Nottingham obstacle detector: development and evaluation. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 75, May 1981: 203-209.

Describes the development of the Nottingham obstacle detector and reports results of tests of its efficiency.

Hulscher, F. R. Traffic signal facilities for blind pedestrians. Insight, v. 6, Feb. 1977: 5-22. (Australian Federation of Blind Citizens, Shirley House, 11a Ethel Street, Burwood, New South Wales 2134 AUSTRALIA).

Defines audible and tactile pedestrian walk signals and outlines requirements for their effectiveness.

Kay, Leslie, and others. Single object sensor: a simplified binaural mobility aid. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 71, May 1977: 210-213.

Compares the single object sensor to the Sonicguide, an aid with more complex sound patterns.

Marsh, Peter. Sonic aids for the blind: do they work? New scientist, v. 79, July 13, 1978: 114-117.

Traces the development of seven sonic aids and raises questions about whether environmental sensors and clear path indicators are effective and whether enough research has been conducted.

Miyagawa, Stephen H. My experience with the Laser Cane. New outlook for the blind, v. 68, Nov. 1974: 404-407.

An account of one participant's experiences in a five-week training program and evaluation of the C-4 Laser Cane. The evaluation program was conducted by the Veterans Administration.

Newcomer, James. Sonicguide: its use with public school blind children. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 71, June 1977: 268-271.

Raises questions about using the Sonicguide with children and adolescents.

GUIDE DOGS

Branson, V. M., and W. B. Putt. Lead with a watchful eye: the silver jubilee of guide dogs in Australia. Netley, South Australia: The Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Australia, 1982. 132p.

Chronicles 25 years of guide dogs in Australia.

Curtis, Patricia. Greff: the story of a guide dog. New York: Lodestar Books, 1982. 53p. (juvenile literature).

Traces the life of a guide dog trained at the Guide Dog Foundation, Smithtown, New York.

Gibbs, Margaret. Leader dogs for the blind. Fairfax, VA: Denlinger Publishers, 1982. 255p.

Historical and current data about the training program at Leader Dogs for the Blind, Rochester, Michigan.

Holmes, Burnham. The first seeing eye dogs. New York: Contemporary Perspectives, 1978. 44p. (juvenile literature).

An account of the relationship between Morris Frank and his dog Buddy who pioneered innovations in travel by blind people in the United States.

McPhee, Richard. Tom and Bear: the training of a dog guide team. New York: Thomas Crowell, 1981. 148p. (juvenile literature).

A twenty-six day diary of one blind man's training with his guide dog at Guiding Eyes for the Blind, Yorktown Heights, New York.

Miracle at San Rafael, 1979. 16 mm film. 22 min. Color. Free loan. Guide Dogs for the Blind, P.O. Box 1200, San Rafael, CA 94915.

Shows the training of dogs at Guide Dogs for the Blind in San Rafael, California.

National 4-H Council. Dog guides for the blind: dog care and training vision education program. Chevy Chase, MD, 1982. 12p. (juvenile literature).

An activity guide from the 4-H series on vision education.

Pfaffenberger, Clarence J., and others. Guide dogs for the blind: their selection, development, and training. New York: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, 1976. 225p.

Includes data gathered during a scientific study of guide dogs.

Purves, Peter. Tess: the story of a guide dog. London: Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1981. 128p.

Follows the life of a British guide dog and shows contrasts between guide dog programs in the United States and in England.

Putnam, Peter B. Love in the lead: the fifty-year miracle of the seeing eye dog. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1979. 230p.

A history of the first school for the education of guide dogs - the Seeing Eye, Inc. and the leaders who helped make the program successful.

Robson, Howard. The dog as a mobility aid. New beacon, v. 57, Jan. 1973: 3-6.

Describes characteristics of the small potential guide dog user population and indicates reasons for continued emphasis on mobility for blind persons through use of guide dogs.

Robson, Howard. Guide dog mobility in Britian: a history. New beacon, v. 64, Oct. 1980: 253-256.

The history of professional guide dog use; cites literature showing blind persons being led by dogs before professional guide dog training began in England.

Robson, Howard. Guide dog sensitivity. New beacon, v. 61, 1977: 57-58.

Discusses accepted treatment, care, and control over guide dogs.

Robson, Howard. Guide dog training in Japan. New beacon, v. 60, May, June, 1976: 113-117,141-143.

Describes the author's efforts in establishing a guide dog program in Japan.

The Seeing Eye, Inc. A summary of legislation relating to travel with dog guides. Morristown, NJ: 1976. 73p.

Contains passages from legislation on the rights of blind persons to be accompanied by guide dogs in each of the fifty states, U.S. territories, Canada, and Bermuda.

When did guide dogs discover America? Accent on living, v. 23, spring 1979: 88-91.

Relates the founding, growth, and operations of Seeing Eye, Inc., Leader Dogs for the Blind, and the Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind.

Yale, Michael, and Jo Anne Yates. No dogs allowed. New York: Methuen, 1980. 145p.

Problems encountered by the authors while touring several European countries with their guide dogs.

MOBILITY MAPS

Association of American Geographers. First international symposium on maps and graphics for the visually handicapped, March 10-12, 1983, Washington, DC. Proceedings. Edited by Joseph Wiedel. Washington: 1983. 185p.

Text of papers presented at the symposium which was co-sponsored by the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, the U.S. National Committee of the International Cartographic Association, and the U.S. National Committee of the International Geographical Union.

Bentzen, Billie L. Orientation maps for visually impaired persons. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 71, May 1977: 193-196.

Uses two commercially produced maps, one relatively simple and the other detailed, to determine practical needs and considerations in map design.

Blasch, Bruce B., Richard L. Welch, and Terry Davidson. Auditory maps: an orientation aid for visually handicapped persons. New outlook for the blind, v. 67, Apr. 1973: 145-158.

Suggests techniques and sound cues for recording auditory maps on cassettes for persons fully trained in use of the long cane or the guide dog. Includes sample scripts and discusses merits of auditory vs tactile maps.

Day, Margaret R. Modular tactual mapping of a university campus. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 77, Oct. 1983: 392-393.

Briefly describes common elements of tactile mobility maps for blind students.

Gill, James M. Tactual mapping. In American Foundation for the Blind. Research bulletin, v. 28. New York: 1974. p. 57-80.

Outlines problems in designing tactile maps, describes several methods of production, and reviews literature that compares mobility maps and orientation maps.

Hampshire, Barry. The design and production of tactile graphic material for the visually impaired. Applied ergonomics, v. 10, 1979: 87-97.

Describes techniques currently used to produce tactile maps and graphics, discusses applications of tactile maps and graphics, and calls for design criteria and training programs to support new production techniques.

James, Grahame. A kit for making raised maps. New beacon, v. 59, Apr. 1975: 85-90.

Summarizes the development of a map-making kit from which raised maps may be produced.

James, Grahame A., and John D. Armstrong. Handbook on mobility maps. Nottingham, England: University of Nottingham, Dept. of Psychology, Blind Mobility Research Unit, 1976. 52p.

Information on the design and production of mobility maps and ways to teach visually impaired persons to use maps.

Kidwell, Ann Middleton, and Peter Swartz Greer. Sites perception and the nonvisual experience: designing and manufacturing mobility maps. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1973. 192p.

Summarizes research conducted between January and August 1972. The research included the design and preliminary testing of detailed mobility maps for blind travelers. Recommendations are included.

Lederman, Susan J., and Denise H. Kinch. Texture in tactual maps and graphics for the visually handicapped. Journal of visual impairment and blindness, v. 73, June 1979: 217-227.

Focuses on the state of the art in using texture in tactile maps and other graphics. Examines studies on discriminable textures and considers the discrimination of texture in context with other map symbols.

Library of Congress. National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Maps and graphics for blind and visually handicapped individuals: a bibliography. By Cynthia Prine in consultation with Judith M. Dixon. Washington: 1984. 45p.

Comprehensive listing of books, portions of books, journal articles, and dissertations.

Talisman square. 1976. 16 mm film. Color. 10 min. Request availability information. University of Warwick, Warwick Research Unit for the Blind, Coventry, CV4 7AL ENGLAND.

Describes the making of mobility maps, including coding information, and a computer-assisted system for producing braille.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CONSULTANT AGENCIES

The Association for Education and Rehabilitation
of the Blind and Visually Impaired
206 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 548-1884

Its joint division on orientation and mobility acts as a certifying agency for orientation and mobility professionals. Holds regional and national meetings, and works with other consultants and associations to promote the profession. Publishes Alliance News.

American Foundation for the Blind
15 West Sixteenth Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 620-2000

Employs a national consultant on orientation and mobility who offers guidance, coordination of research, and feedback through Long Cane News.

Association of University Educators in Orientation
and Mobility and Rehabilitation Teaching for the
Visually Impaired
c/o Kent Tyler Wardell
Dept. of Special Education
California State University at Los Angeles
5151 State University Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90032
(213) 224-3743

Membership consists of orientation and mobility teaching faculty. Promotes the education and training of individuals preparing for careers in orientation and mobility or in rehabilitation teaching.

California Association of Orientation
and Mobility Specialists
c/o Frank Ryan
Kit Carson School
3530 West 147th Street
Hawthorne, CA 90250
(213) 644-9728

Southeast Orientation and Mobility
Association Conference

An annual conference of orientation and mobility specialists for the exchange of experiences, ideas, and innovations. Consult current issues of Long Cane News for the address of each year's coordinator.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT OFFER COURSES IN ORIENTATION AND MOBILITY

Visually handicapped individuals seeking orientation and mobility training should contact their state and local departments of vocational rehabilitation. Individuals interested in becoming orientation and mobility professionals may pursue training at one of the following institutions. Contact each institution directly for a list of courses offered and levels of training provided.

Stephen F. Austin State University
Department of Counseling and Special
Education Programs
SFA Station, Box 13019
Nacogdoches, TX 75962
(713) 569-2906

Boston College
Department of Special Education
and Rehabilitation
McGuinn Hall B-29
Chestnut Hill, MA 02167
(617) 552-8000

California State University at Los Angeles
Department of Special Education
5151 State University
Los Angeles, CA 90032
(213) 224-3743

Cleveland State University
Department of Special Education
1983 East 24th Street
Cleveland, OH 44115
(216) 687-4560

Dominican College
10 West Highway
Orangeburg, NY 10962
(914) 359-7800

Florida State University
College of Education
115 Education Building
Tallahassee, FL 32306
(904) 644-4880

George Peabody College for Teachers
of Vanderbilt University
Box 328
Nashville, TN 37203
(615) 322-8160

San Francisco State University
Special Education
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94132
(415) 469-1080

Talladega College
Rehabilitation/Special Education
Department
Talladega, AL 35160
(205) 362-0206

University of Northern Colorado
Department of Special Education
Greeley, CO 80631
(303) 351-2742

University of Pittsburgh
Department of Special Education
5M01 Forbes Quad
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
(412) 624-1403

Western Michigan University
Department of Special Education
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
(616) 383-1682

SCHOOLS THAT TRAIN AND SUPPLY GUIDE DOGS TO BLIND PERSONS

Eye Dog Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
408 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 626-3370

Eye of the Pacific Guide Dogs and Mobility Services, Inc.
747 Amana Street
Honolulu, HI 96814
(808) 988-6681

Guide Dog Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
109-19 Seventy-second Avenue
Forest Hills, NY 11375
(212) 263-4885

Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc.
P.O. Box 1200
San Rafael, CA 94915
(415) 479-4000

Guiding Eyes for the Blind, Inc.
Yorktown Heights, NY 10583
(914) 245-4024

International Guiding Eyes, Inc.
13445 Glenoaks Boulevard
Sylmar, CA 91342
(213) 362-5834

Leader Dogs for the Blind
1039 Rochester Road
Rochester, MI 48063
(313) 651-9011

Pilot Dogs, Inc.
625 West Town Street
Columbus, OH 43215
(614) 221-6367

The Seeing Eye, Inc.
P.O. Box 375
Morristown, NJ 07960
(201) 539-4425

SOURCES FOR PURCHASING MOBILITY AIDS

Aluminaid
Mahzell Precision Products Corp.
Mohawk Industrial Park
Amsterdam, NY 12010

Folding and rigid canes.

American Foundation for the Blind
15 West Sixteenth Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 620-2000

A variety of canes and replacement parts; raised line drawing kits.

Cleo Living Aids
3957 Mayfield Road
Cleveland, OH 44121
(216) 382-9700

Folding and rigid canes.

Daimaru Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd.
c/o Daimaru New York Corp.
1114 Avenue of the Americas
Suite 802
New York, NY 10036
(212) 575-0820

Dykoh Light Pulsar, a cane with warning light and buzzer for night travel.

Howe Press
Perkins School for the Blind
175 North Beacon Street
Watertown, MA 02172
(617) 924-3434

Raised line drawing kit.

Hycor, Inc.
1 Gill Street
North Woburn Industrial Park
Woburn, MA 01810
(617) 935-5950

Folding canes.

Independent Living Aids
11 Commercial Court
Plainview, NY 11803
(516) 681-8288

Rigid and folding canes; replacement tips.

Innovative Rehabilitation Technology, Inc.
26699 Snell Lane
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022
(415) 948-8588

Mobility light probe for use in night travel by persons with retinitis pigmentosa; Gilligan Tactile kit.

Massachussetts Association for the Blind
200 Ivy Street
Brookline, MA 02146
(617) 738-5110

Folding and straight canes in various lengths and sizes; replacement tips.

Nurion, Inc.
24 Lovella Court
Wayne, PA 19087
(215) 687-1213

Laser cane, which sends out three beams ahead of the traveler to detect drop offs, objects straight ahead, and obstacles at head height. Also sells a step sensing device, which sounds an alarm when a blind wheelchair user gets within 45 inches of a four or five inch drop off.

Rigid Fold
3862 North 900 West
Odgen, UT 84404

The Rigid Fold, four-section anodized cane and replacement tips.

Sensory Aids Corporation
Wormald International
Suite 110
205 West Grand Avenue
Bensenville, IL 60106
(312) 766-3935

The Sonicguide, which uses sound patterns to convey spatial information to its wearer, and the Mowat Sensor, which is a hand-held electronic probe that uses vibration signals to indicate the distance of objects.

Telesensory Systems, Inc.
455 North Bernardo Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94043
(415) 960-0920

The Sonicguide and the Mowat Sensor.

Compiled by:
Linda Redmond
Reference Section
February 1984

Additional copies of this bibliography or any of the bibliographies listed below are available free on request from:

Reference Section
National Library Service for the Blind
and Physically Handicapped
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20542

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Attitudes toward Handicapped People, Past and Present, 1980

Braille: History and Recent Developments, 1982

Closed Circuit Television Reading Devices for the Visually Handicapped, 1980

Gardening for Handicapped and Elderly Persons, 1981

Library and Information Services to Handicapped Persons, 1983

Reading Machines for the Blind, 1980

A series of reference circulars is also published by the Reference Section. The following titles are available free on request:

REFERENCE CIRCULARS

Becoming a Volunteer: Resources for Individuals, Libraries, and Organizations, 1981

Bibles and Other Scriptures in Special Media, 1983

Braille Instruction and Writing Equipment, 1982

Building a Library Collection on Blindness and Physical Handicaps: Basic Materials and Resources, 1981

Guide to Spoken-Word Recordings: Educational, Professional and Self-Development Materials, 1983

Guide to Spoken-Word Recordings: Foreign Language Literature and Instruction, 1982

Guide to Spoken-Word Recordings: General Nonfiction, 1983

Guide to Spoken-Word Recordings: Literature, 1982

Information for Handicapped Travelers, 1982

National Organizations Concerned with Visually and Physically Handicapped Persons, 1983

Reading Materials in Large Type, 1983

Reading, Writing, and Other Communication Aids for Visually and Physically Handicapped Persons, 1981

Reference Books in Special Media, 1982

Sports, Games, and Outdoor Recreation for Handicapped Persons, 1983

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